

[30th March 1959]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1078 asked by Sri M. Kalyanasundaram at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th March 1959, page 846 supra.]

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR LEATHER INDUSTRY AND TRADE AND THE ACTION TAKEN ON THEM.

Recommendation (1)—Financial Assistance.—(i) To rehabilitate those tanneries which have not yet started functioning and which are in a position to re-start, necessary financial assistance be made available to them under the State Aid to Industries Act and the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Ltd.

(ii) The South Indian Tanning Industry should be brought under category (d) of section 5 (1) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, and the Government of Madras should be pleased to declare that it is satisfied that special reasons exist for giving financial aid to the tanning industry of the Madras State in view of the fact that it is an old industry and employs a large number of manual workers, all drawn from the Scheduled Classes.

(iii) As the former bye-laws of the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, which stood in the way of granting loans to tanneries have been amended, this Corporation now can and should grant long-term loans to the South Indian Tanning Industry on the security of the assets of the concerns or on the assets of their individual partners.

Action taken.—Financial assistance under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act is given to tanneries on the merits of each case. The Government considered that there was no need to make a general declaration that special reasons existed for the grant of loans for the tanning industry.

As regards provision of finance to the tanneries by the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Ltd., the recommendation was communicated to the Corporation. The Corporation agreed to consider the applications from tanneries whether established as limited companies or proprietary concerns on the merits of each case.

Recommendation (2)—Relief in taxes.—(i) To assist tanners most of whom are struggling to regain their normal position after losses suffered during the recent depression in their trade, Government should extend relief to them in the payment of income-tax. The assessment of the income-tax for the accounting years 1950-51 and 1951-52 should be made together or if that be not feasible substantial time of a year or two should be granted for the payment of income-tax on the assessment based on tanners' accounting years 1950-51 and 1951-52.

30th March 1959]

Action taken.—It was considered that this was a matter which the tanners should settle with the Income-Tax Department.

Recommendation (2).—(ii) As the East India Tanning Industry is mainly based on export trade, the relief sought for by the Associations to exempt it from the operations of the Madras General Sales Tax Act should receive sympathetic consideration of the Government of Madras.

Action taken.—The Government considered the recommendation and did not find any case for granting exemption from sales tax since the margin of profit derived by the trade was appreciable and it could stand the levy of sales tax which was only at a single point.

Recommendation (3).—*Trade representatives in foreign countries and trade delegations.*—The Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, Madras, which is the premier Tanners' Association in South India should maintain one trade representative on the continent of Europe and one representative in the U.S.A. in consultation with other South Indian Tanners' Associations connected with the East India Tanning Industry and its export trade. The said Association may collect necessary funds for this purpose by levying from exporters of East India tanned skins and hides a fee per bale of the exported leather. The trade representatives so appointed should be attached to the Indian Embassies in those countries.

All possible assistance should be given by Indian Consulates in foreign countries to trade delegations of the South Indian Tanning Industry visiting those countries from time to time for the expansion of the markets of East India tanned skins and skins.

Action taken.—The South Indian Skins and Hides Merchants' Association who were consulted as to whether they would be prepared to appoint one trade representative in the U.S.A. and another in Europe agreed to maintain one representative in the United Kingdom and requested the Government to subsidize the cost of maintenance. Permission was also sought for the levy of a fee of Re. 1 per bale of tanned hides and at Rs. 1-8-0 for a bale of tanned skins respectively exported from Indian ports. This was not accepted and the Association was informed that the cost of maintenance of the trade representative should be borne by the Association. The Association was however informed that it could make use of the existing trade representatives of India, in foreign countries.

Recommendation (4).—*Auction market in Madras.*—There is no necessity for establishing an auction market at Madras at this stage but if there be any special request in future from the East India Tanning Industry for it, an *ad hoc* Committee should be appointed then to go into the merits of the proposal and to formulate a scheme for it. This Committee suggest that if an auction market is to be

[30th March 1959]

established and worked at Madras, it should be done on the lines of the London auctions. Full information about these is given in Annexures I and II of this Report which will be of great help to the proposed *ad hoc* Committee dealing with this subject.

Action taken.—The Government of India stated in 1952 that the proposal for conducting auction sales in Madras appeared to present several financial and administrative difficulties and that a final scheme was awaited in that connection from the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association who had promised to draw it up after discussion with representatives of trade and industry. No further communication has been received from the Government of India. This Government have however asked the Director of Industries and Commerce to explore the possibility of having an auction market in Madras. The proposals have since been received and they are under examination.

Recommendation (5)—East India Tanning Advisory Board.—A Central Statutory Board recognized by the Union Government called the East India Tanning Advisory Board with headquarters at Madras and having representatives from East India tanning interests of various centres in India should be constituted to look after the interests of the East India Tanning Industry, with functions and facilities as stated in the findings under term of reference (5).

Action taken.—This Government recommended the constitution of a Central Tanning Advisory Board by the Government of India by undertaking legislation on an All-India basis. The Government of India replied in 1955 that an Export Promotion Council for leather and leather goods was proposed to be set up and that the body would attend to the work of quality control of hides and skins before export. They also reported that the question of forming a Leather Board would depend upon the formation of the above Council and the success which it would attain in its actual working.

Recommendation (6)—(a) Transport.—As the very large South Indian Tanning Industry has to procure raw hides and skins from such centres in Northern India as Delhi, Agra, Kanpur, Calcutta, etc., and as these commodities are extremely perishable and also expensive, high priorities for their transport to South Indian tanning centres should be given for railway wagons in order that the tanners may get raw hides and skins in undamaged condition and also that they may not have to lock up unnecessarily a large amount of capital due to delay in putting the purchased raw hides and skins into process in their tanneries caused by delayed transport. Similar high priorities for transport should be given by the steamship companies from Calcutta.

Recommendation (6) (b).—The perishable raw hides and skins in spite of their usual curing by wet and dry salting are liable to putrefaction in iron railway wagons in which they are now usually transported, especially during hot seasons when these wagons have

30th March 1959]

to pass through for days together under the hot rays of the tropical sun during their transport and as often happens, when they are shunted off in an intermediate station and kept under the open sun. The iron floor of these iron wagons also produced in the hides iron stains which detract from their value considerably. To avoid damages caused by the transport of hides and skins in iron wagons, the Government should provide wooden wagons for the transport of hides and skins.

Action taken.—The South Indian Skins and Hides Merchants' Association were asked to bring to the notice of the merchants the availability of wagons with wooden floors for the transport of hides and skins and to direct them, if they experienced any difficulty in securing wagons, to contact the Railway Administration who agreed to the principle.

Recommendation (6) (c).—The Committee have received suggestions from Tanners' Associations for the provision of refrigerated railway wagons as is done for perishable food articles, for the transport of raw hides and skins. Provision of such wagons will be an ideal measure to take for safeguarding the raw hides and skins which constitute a national wealth of the country of a very considerable value. This proposal should receive the consideration of the Government.

Action taken.—The Railway Board which was consulted in the matter stated that it was not found feasible to introduce refrigerated transport.

Recommendation (6) (d).—Facilities for quicker transport of such tanning materials as avaram bark, konnam bark and myrabolans, etc., should be provided.

Action taken.—The recommendation was remitted to the Government of India for necessary action.

Recommendation (7)—*Refrigerated rooms for storage of raw hides and skins.*—Even in cold countries like Europe and America, some tanners keep their stocks of cured raw hides and skins in refrigerated store rooms principally built by the tanneries themselves. If this is considered necessary in cold countries like Europe and America for the prevention of quality deterioration of the raw stock, it must be all the more necessary in a hot country like India. The advantage of cold storage of raw hides and skins does not appear to have as yet been realized by the Indian tanning industry. The realization, however, will be conducive to the improvement of the quality of the leather. The Committee, therefore suggest that Government build a refrigerated cellar of a medium size in an important tanning centre of Madras State and endeavour to get the local tanners interested in storing their hides and skins in it on payment of a reasonable rent. The Committee feel that this pioneering effort of the Government in the matter of cold storage of raw hides and skins will confer great benefit on

[30th March 1959]

the South Indian tanning industry and will popularize the practice of cold storage among the tanners who will eventually construct cold storage cellars themselves in their tanneries, or local authorities in the various tanning centres like municipalities and private firms may construct cold cellars to be hired for the use of the local tanners.

Action taken.—The recommendation was dropped due to lack of response from the tanners to take advantage of cold storage facilities if provided.

Recommendation (8) (a)—Supply of tanning materials.—The Madras Tanning Industry depends to a very large extent on East Africa for its supply of wattle bark and wattle extract. The Committee feel that this dependence on foreign import should be stopped as soon as possible by expediting the scheme of wattle plantation which has been inaugurated by the Madras Government. The Committee gather from the Editorial Article of the *Tanner* (the leading leather trades journal of India) of February 1953 that the Madras Government has taken a lead in sanctioning schemes under which wattle trees will be planted over an area of 21,274 acres of land, and that under these schemes, plantation on 3,237 acres will be completed before the end of the present year. The annual consumption of wattle bark used to be about 20,000 tons. It has at present been substituted to an appreciable extent by mimosa extract and to some extent by the cheaper and more easily available indigenous tanstuffs. Wattle bark was imported before the World War II from South Africa which has been stopped due to the cutting of trade relationship between India and South Africa. Since this stoppage, it and its extract called mimosa extract have been imported from East Africa. The prices at which these are being imported are high, and facilities of import are also difficult. But wattle bark is so good a tanstuff and so well introduced in South Indian tannage that if it is again made available to South Indian tanners at a reasonable price its consumption will rise again. The Committee, therefore, suggest that Government should take up immediately the plantation of wattle trees in both Palni and Nilgiri Hills so as to ensure a supply of at least twenty thousand tons of wattle bark per annum. This is expected to yield a good profit to the Government. The Committee is informed that some wattle bark is now obtained from Government forests and is being made available to the South Indian tanning industry. But this bark is found to be of deteriorated quality. Although the tanning content of this bark is equal to and sometimes higher than that of imported wattle bark, it is very much discoloured due to negligence in drying and the staff responsible for the production and storage of the bark should be welltrained in their work so that proper care may be taken to make the local bark as good as the imported variety.

The Committee strongly recommend that a suitable officer from the Madras Forest Department, preferably with some initial knowledge of wattle plantation, be sent to East Africa to gain knowledge

30th March 1959]

and experience of the wattle plantation, stripping and processing of the bark for its marketing, and also to study the manufacture of wattle-extract (mimosa extract). The Committee draw the attention of the Government of Madras to the profitable nature of the industry of wattle plantation. This profitable nature has been demonstrated by South and East Africa, and more recently by South America. In South Africa the wattle plantation is one of the most important industries of the country for the proper development and maintenance of which the Government pays a great deal of attention. If South Africa has been able to derive considerable economic benefit from its wattle plantations, there is no reason why the Madras Government should not be able to do so. The Committee, therefore, recommend to the Government to make pioneering efforts to establish the wattle plantation industry and demonstrate its profitable nature to the commercial interests of the country. If these interests are once attracted to this industry, it may be expected that they will take it over entirely themselves, and Government action will not then be needed. It is suggested that Government should appoint a Committee to investigate the availability of large tracts of suitable land for wattle plantation in Palni and the Nilgiri Hills and other suitable centres of the Western Ghats. If this Committee finds large tracts of land suitable for wattle plantation, and if Government leases out such lands to private enterprise, the latter will add its efforts to those of the Government for the development of wattle plantation industry in this State.

Action taken.—The Government of India were addressed for the deputation of an officer of the Forest Department to East Africa. No officer has been deputed so far.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, provision has been made for planting 10,300 acres with wattle (2,060 acres per year) at a cost of Rs. 8.25 lakhs. Against this, 2,030 acres were raised with wattle in 1956-57 and 3,007 acres in 1957-58. From 1958-59 the tempo of planting has been increased. Four thousand and two hundred acres will be planted during the current year and during the last two years of the Plan period 4,700 acres are proposed for planting with wattle, increasing the overall target to 18,637 acres.

After 1965, the Government expects to have about 45,600 acres under wattle. About 4,200 acres of Wattle Plantation may become due for exploitation from 1968 onwards to yield 19,000 tons of wattle bark. All possible steps have been taken by Government to increase the Wattle Bark production to attain self-sufficiency in this product.

Recommendation (8) (b).—The Committee invite the attention of the Government to the great necessity of inaugurating a tanning extract industry in India because the use of extracts in preference to bark and other raw tanning materials is increasing in the South Indian Tanning Industry as it had done long ago in Europe and America. The Committee recommend that a Government sponsored wattle extract factory be established in the area where wattle plantations are being made. This factory should be run by the

[30th March 1959]

Government as a pioneer factory and after working for some time, it may be made over to a commercial concern. The establishment of such a pioneer tanning extract factory will lead to the establishment of other commercial tanning extract factories in this country.

Action taken.—The Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, proposed to instal a medium sized plant for making tanning extract in spray dried powder form on a pilot plant scale from various vegetable tanstuffs available in India including wattle bark. It is proposed to await the results of this experiment before considering the question of setting up a factory for making tanning extract from wattle bark.

Recommendation (9)—Quick tanning processes.—The Committee understand that research for working out quick tanning processes for the production of sole-leather and East India tanned leathers are being carried out at the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, and also at the Institute of Leather Technology, Washermanpet, Madras. The Committee recommend that these institutes should give high priority to this research so that results may be obtained quickly for adoption by the industry. The Committee also hope that the industry will take advantage of the work done in these institutes.

Action taken.—The Government accepted the recommendation and the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Central Leather Research Institute were requested to give effect to the recommendation.

Recommendation (10)—Adulteration of tanned leather.—The Committee gave their very close consideration to the malpractice of adulteration, specially of East India tanned skins. They were told by their colleagues representing the Madras Tanning Industry that if the exporters stopped buying adulterated skins, the malpractice would be removed immediately. The Committee cannot suggest any method for preventing the exporters who are the principal buyers in the Madras market from purchasing adulterated skins but in the interests of such an important section of the Indian Export Trade as export of East India tanned skins and hides, the Committee feel that a way should be found to eradicate this evil. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a legislation be enacted for the following purposes :—

(i) To compel the exporters of tanned hides and skins to make a declaration to the Customs that the hides and skins in the bales offered for export are free from adulteration.

(ii) To cause opening and inspection of bales offered for export by Government Inspectors in the presence of the exporter's representative and drawing out from a bale of each consignment two pieces of full skins in the case of skins and one piece of full hide in the case of hides at random. The drawn-out sample hide will then be cut along the back-bone into two sides. The samples will then be signed by the Inspector and the Exporter's representative; the

30th March 1959]

mark and the bale number will also be written on the samples. The consignments should be allowed to go forward in the normal manner after the drawing of the samples.

(iii) Two sealed packets of the samples of either a side of a hide or full skin will be made and one sealed sample packet will be sent by the Inspector and the other by the exporter to any recognized leather testing laboratory such as the laboratory of the Central Leather Research Institute or that of the Institute of Leather Technology, Washermanpet, Madras. The samples will be tested in those laboratories for adulteration. As the samples to be analysed are expected to be very large in number, the Department of Industries and Commerce of the Government of India will have to arrange with the laboratories concerned to make provision for the necessary staff and equipment for the speedy analysis of the samples and bear the cost for the same in the interests of the very important East India tanned hide and skin export trade of India.

(iv) A committee of representatives of exporters, tanners and of the Government will be set up which will be named East India Tanned Hide and Skin Adulteration Prevention Committee to receive and scrutinize the analytical reports from the laboratories. If the leathers are found to be adulterated, the Committee will impose a penalty in the shape of a fine on the exporter. If an exporter's leathers of a certain mark are found to be adulterated on more than three occasions, the export of that particular mark will be banned. The proposed Committee will be vested with these powers by the Government of India.

The Committee hope that if the proposed system be introduced, the exporters will realize the risk of losing their reputation and will abstain from buying adulterated goods and this evil of adulteration will eventually disappear from this important export trade of the Madras Tanning Industry.

The Committee, however, suggest that before passing the legislation as mentioned above, the Government should convene a Conference of all exporters of East India tanned hides and skins from Madras, and if in that Conference the exporters are able to give a guarantee that they will not deal in adulterated goods, the passing of the proposed legislation may be deferred so long as the guarantee given by the exporters is fulfilled.

Action taken.—The Leather Export Promotion Council has finalised a quality control scheme for the leather exported from India.

Recommendation (11)—Settlement of claims on weight shortage.—Claims are made by importers in the United Kingdom on shortage of weight specially during a declining market of tanned skins and hides shipped to the United Kingdom against C.I.F. contracts. At times, such claims are supported by a weight note issued by the wharves in the United Kingdom. The Committee recommend that the Government of India should use the good

[30th March 1959]

offices of the High Commissioner in the United Kingdom to prevail upon the importers there to accept the weight note which can be obtained from the Conference of Shipping Lines in Madras.

Action taken.—The Government of India have been requested to move the Government of United Kingdom to accept the weightage certificate issued by the Madras Port Trust with the usual dryage allowance of 2 per cent. Their final reply is awaited. Under the Leather Export Promotion Council's Scheme the Central Leather Research Institute will undertake the analysis of the contents of leather to be exported and issue of certificate for the same.

Recommendation (12)—Flaying.—With regard to flaying, recommendations have been made by the Committee for Leather and Leather Goods which reported to the Government of Madras in 1949 as well as by the Hide Cess Enquiry Committee. The present Committee agree with those recommendations.

Action taken.—The Government sanctioned the starting of a flaying school in the Madras Veterinary College to train professional flayers. The question of licensing the flayers will be taken up after an adequate number of flayers are trained.

Recommendation (13)—Administration of the Factories Act to East India Tanning Industry.—Such men should be appointed as Factory Inspectors for the East India Tanning Industry who have knowledge of the nature of work done in the tanneries of this industry. This knowledge is essential for carrying out inspection of these tanneries intelligently for the safety, health and welfare of the tannery workers, without harassing the management. Factories Act was originated for safeguarding the workers of factories which employ power-driven machinery from accidents which are liable to be caused by rapidly moving machine parts, snapping of belts which drive the machines, etc. Later on, the Act was extended to look after the hygienic condition of the factories to prevent disease among the mass of men who congregate for working in a factory.

The tanneries which manufacture E.I. tanned kips and skins do not as a rule employ power-driven machines. Work there is carried out by manual labour. Accidents from moving machines is out of the question. So, the principal thing for inspection is the hygienic condition of these tanneries. Tanning involves operations which emit some smell, and by experience it has been found that the tannery smell is not injurious to health. White-washing of masonry structure which can be harmlessly done in ordinary factories cannot be done to the masonry tanning pits of a tannery, because lime, which is an alkali discolours the tan liquors and ruins the hides and skins put in them for tanning. Provision of soap, towel and wash basins for workers which may be beneficial in conventional factories is unnecessary in certain sections of a tannery, viz., liming and deliming yards. In these sections, the workmen's hands and feet are in constant contact with alkaline lime liquor and the skin

30th March 1959]

of their fingers is tendered by the alkaline lime. Washing their hands with soap which is also alkaline is not really required. What the workers in these sections of the tanneries need is oil to neutralise the effect of lime and not soap and towel. Tanneries provide these workers with oil.

Factory Inspectors should understand the basic nature of the tanning work and should not harass tannery managements to comply blindly with such provisions of the Factory Act as are not needed and not applicable to tanneries.

Government should take the matter of tannery inspection with the department responsible for the administration of the Factory Act and save the tannery management from unnecessary harassment by the Factory Inspectors who have no knowledge of the work in tanneries.

Action taken.—The Government examined the recommendation in all its aspects but no action was considered necessary. If specific complaints of harassment by the Inspectors of Factories are made to the Commissioner of Labour he would look into them.

Recommendation (14)—Amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act.—The Committee recommend that the Industrial Disputes Act should be so amended as to satisfy the following:—

(i) Disputes between labour and tannery managements should mean disputes arising when either of the parties does not fulfil the obligations of a previous agreement or award or deviate from the practice in force at the time to the detriment of the other party. Only such cases, where there is a breach of an agreement or an award or violation of a practice in existence for the time being, should be referred to the Industrial Tribunal as disputes. In cases when fresh demands are made by workmen, such demands should be first referred to the managements concerned and if the workmen and the managements concerned are not able to come to an understanding, the cases should be referred to a Committee consisting of equal number of representatives of the managements and workmen with a Government official not connected with the Labour Department as Chairman, whose decision or award shall be binding on both parties.

(ii) Discharge or retrenchment of workmen provided it has been done after giving due notice should not be the subject-matter for reference to the Industrial Tribunal.

(iii) According to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, managements are not permitted to be represented by professional lawyers at the Industrial Tribunals whereas Labour Unions are able to have the assistance of lawyers. This is a great disadvantage to the management as many legal points are considered and decided by Industrial Tribunal. Both the parties should be allowed to have the assistance of professional lawyers before the Industrial Tribunal.

[30th March 1959]

Action taken.—The recommendations of the Committee in respect of the application of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to the tanning industry was examined by the Government but it was considered that no change in the position of the industry was called for then.

Recommendation (15).—To afford the maximum possible scope for the development of the Indian tanning industry in general and East India Tanning Industry in particular, exports of raw and pickled hides and skins excepting the export of raw goat skins should be totally banned. In the case of raw goat skins which the Indian tanning industry cannot as yet totally consume, the export may be allowed until the industry is sufficiently developed to consume the entire production. An export duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* should be levied on the export of raw goat skins in the interests of the East India tanning as well as the chrome-tanning industry, which includes glazed kid and other sorts of finished leathers.

Action taken.—The recommendations were remitted to the Government of India for consideration. They stated in 1955 that the export of the following raw and pickled hides and skins was already banned :—

- (i) Raw buffalo hides;
- (ii) Raw buffalo calf skins;
- (iii) Raw cow hides; and
- (iv) Raw cow calf skins.

The export of raw and pickled sheep skins, was drastically restricted and was freely allowed only in the case of papras (i.e.), sheep skins weighing 700 lb. and over per 500 skins or measuring over 36 inches in length and over 24 inches in width each. The Government of India stated that in view of the fact that exports did not even exceed 2 per cent of the production of this item, there was no need to ban the export of this item.

Recommendation (16)—Fish oil.—As the Government of Madras maintains fisheries where fish oil is manufactured, it should encourage this manufacture so as to provide the Indian tanning industry with this material of a suitable quality. Further as the imported Newfoundland Cod Oil is required for a manufacture of Chamois leather of good quality, the Government should arrange so that it may be imported by the Indian leather industry easily.

Action taken.—As both fish oil and cod liver oil were then available and as no representation was received from the tanning industry stating that any difficulty was experienced in procuring these oils, no action was taken in the matter.

Recommendation (17)—Tannery wool.—For some time past, movements of tannery wool and hair were restricted to certain places of Madras and Mysore States on the representation of the drugget manufacturers and they were prohibited from being sent to

30th March 1959]

Panipet and such other places where manufacturers of carpets paid higher prices for them. Such restrictions have reduced the prices of wool and hair to a very great extent to the disadvantage of the local tanners. Some of the associations have represented strongly about the partiality shown by the Government in favour of the drugget manufacturers to the disadvantage of the tanning and the carpet manufacturing industries which are also Indian productive enterprises. It is understood that the carpets manufactured out of tannery wool are able to fetch much better prices from foreign countries than the druggets. The Committee, therefore, recommend that no such restrictions be imposed on the movement of tannery wool and tannery hair within the country.

Action taken.—The Government of India have since decided that such restrictions are unnecessary.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1080 asked by Sri V. Sankaran at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th March 1959, page 846 supra.]

I. Statement showing location of large-sized Co-operative Credit Societies (Agricultural Banks) organized in Madurai district under Second Five-Year Plan.

Serial number and location of the large-sized societies.

- 1 Rasingapuram P.O., Periakulam taluk.
- 2 Veerakkal P.O., Dindigul taluk.
- 3 Selaiman P.O., Madurai taluk.
- 4 T. Pudupatty P.O., Tirumangalam taluk.
- 5 Venkatachalapuram Post, Periakulam taluk.
- 6 Thaniamangalam P.O., Melur taluk.
- 7 Tirupparankunram P.O., Madurai taluk.
- 8 Nilayur Post, Madurai taluk.
- 9 Natham Post, Melur taluk.
- 10 Melakottai Post, Tirumangalam taluk.
- 11 Kellupatty Post, Tirumangalam taluk.
- 12 Nilakkottai Post, Nilakkottai taluk.
- 13 Genguvarpatty Post, Periakulam taluk.
- 14 Vadakkampalli P.O., Tirumangalam taluk.